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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,051	06/02/2005	John Francis Dufort	001058-00025	4299
27557 BLANK ROME	7590 03/05/200 E LLP	EXAMINER		
600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.			HYLINSKI, ALYSSA MARIE	
WASHINGTON, DC 20037			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3711	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			03/05/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/517,051	DUFORT, JOHN FRANCIS	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alyssa M. Hylinski	3711	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tinwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 J</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This 3)☐ Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under <u>I</u>	s action is non-final. ince except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
4)	wn from consideration. and 33-35 is/are rejected.	plication.	
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposed applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	cepted or b) objected to by the liderawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is objected.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority document 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority document 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicati ority documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate	

Application/Control Number: 10/517,051 Page 2

Art Unit: 3711

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/7/08 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 3. Claims 10,11 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Both claims 10 and 11 are dependent upon cancelled claim 9, making it unclear what limitations are meant to be encompassed by the claims. The examiner notes that these claims will be interpreted as being dependent on independent claim 1 for the purposes of this office action. Claim 33 is dependent on cancelled claim 32, making it unclear what limitations are meant to be encompassed by the claim. The examiner notes that this claim will be interpreted as being dependent on independent claim 29 for the purposes of this office action.

Application/Control Number: 10/517,051 Page 3

Art Unit: 3711

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- Scalars 1-2 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wershe (6062111). Wershe discloses a device having a unitary one-piece body (12) and a stem with at least one transverse arm portion (18) that is movable between a first position in which the stem lies in a recess (27 & 28) in the body that is substantially parallel to a main or longitudinal axis of the body (Fig. 1) and a second position in which the stem extends through a central opening (32) formed in the body in a direction generally perpendicular to the main axis of the body (Fig. 7). The recess (27 & 28) extends through substantially the entire body in a direction substantially parallel to the main axis (Figs. 1 & 2). The body has an outer perimeter that is substantially continuous (Fig. 6). The stem is separable from the body (Fig. 2). In regard to the device being disclosed as a spinning top, the examiner notes that such a limitation is merely a recitation of the intended use of the device and as such need only be capable of performing the intended use to meet the claim. In this case the device of Wershe could be spun like a top.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Application/Control Number: 10/517,051

Art Unit: 3711

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Page 4

7. Claims 1-2, 7-8, 10-11, 20-21, 23-24, 26 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister (DE 10013829 A1). Pfister discloses a spinning top and jewelry assembly having a body with a substantially continuous outer perimeter (12) and a stem (11). The stem is movable between a first position where the stem is received within a recess opening in the body such that it is substantially parallel to a main axis of the body (Fig. 1A) and a second position in which the stem extends through the recess opening formed in the body such that it extends in a direction that is perpendicular to the main axis of the body (Fig. 1B). The recess opening extends across substantially the entire body in a direction substantially parallel to the main axis (Fig. 1C). The stem has first and second transverse arm portions formed by pivot pins (119) protruding from its sides that engage holes or recesses (14) in the body to pivotally mount the stem to the body (Figs. 1A & 1B). A profile or outline of the stem varies along the length of the stem and is non-circular with a larger cross-sectional area halfway along its length formed by a bulbous portion (Fig. 1D). The stem has a pointed tip (114) and a handle portion (112). The body is a substantially planar circular disk (Fig. 1B). In regard to the body being a unitary one-piece member, the examiner notes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a one piece construction as opposed to the segmented body shown by Pfister, since such a modification would have merely been a matter of obvious design choice. See in re Larson, 340 F.2d 965, 968, 144 USPQ 347, 349 (CCPA 1965).

Application/Control Number: 10/517,051

Page 5

Art Unit: 3711

8. Claims 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister and Heidenreich (1139119). Pfister discloses the basic inventive concept, substantially as claimed, with the exception of an outer element. Heidenreich discloses a circular disk shaped piece of paper with a center hole that functions as an outer element attaching to and extending over a majority of a top part of a body and partially secured by a flange on the body of the toy (page 1 lines 47-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art from the teaching of Heidenreich to include the outer element in order to incorporate advertising matter onto the toy. The outer element being removably mounted to the top and bottom of the body would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art because Applicant has not disclosed that having the outer covering being removable from both the top and bottom of the body provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with the covering being permanently adhered to just the top of the body because it would allow an advertisement to be easily seen and prevent a person from removing the advertisement at a later time. In regard to the outer element being made of resilient material, examiner notes that the mere selection of known materials as recited in claim 17, on the basis of suitability for the intended use would be entirely obvious. See in re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416 (CCPA 1960). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide Heidenreich with resilient material in order to use a known material suitable for the intended use.

Application/Control Number: 10/517,051

Art Unit: 3711

9. Claims 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister and Ebara (5787731). Pfister discloses the basic inventive concept, substantially as claimed, with the exception of first and second latching members extending from the stem and body respectively. Ebara discloses a jewelry element having a rotatable stem member (4) with a latch member (17) in the form of tabs (Fig. 7) that abut against a latch member (Fig. 5) in the form of a tab (11) of the body of the member (Fig. 4) so as to prevent rotation of the stem with respect to the body. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the locking element of Ebara in order to achieve the predictable result of preventing rotation of the elements.

10. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister.

Page 6

10. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister and Ebara. The references disclose the basic inventive concept, substantially as claimed with the exception pf the transverse arm portion extending from the center of the stem. At the time the invention was made it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to have the arm portion at a center location since Applicant has not disclosed that placing the arm portion at a center location provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with the arm portion not being positioned at a center location since it still allows for the stem member to be rotated relative to the body so as to form a top member.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alyssa M. Hylinski whose telephone number is 571-272-2684. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8-5:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eugene Kim can be reached on 571-272-4463. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AMH

/Gene Kim/

Application/Control Number: 10/517,051 Page 8

Art Unit: 3711

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3711